EM Fact Sheet

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Environmental Management Directorate
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POL / Storage Tanks

Purpose: The purpose of this fact sheet is to familiarize the reader with the use of Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants (POL) and Storage Tanks (ST) at HAFB and discuss key regulatory compliance issues associated with each protocol.

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POL Management: Hill Air Force Base handles aviation fuel, missile fuels, motor vehicle fuels, fuels for stationary and combustion engines, and used oil. Distribution systems include: fuel filters, fill stands, meters, pumps and piping. The Hill Air Force Base Fuels Tank Farm can be supplied by pipeline and commercial truck. Bulk storage capacities consist of the following:

Type Fuel	Capacity (Gallons)
Diesel	3,800,000
JP-8	4,500,000

Receiving Methods and Capabilities: The main fuel farm is supplied with JP-8 via a pipeline by Chevron Pipeline Company at a maximum rate of 1,800 barrels per hour (42 gallons per barrel). Heating fuel is supplied by tank truck. The maximum receiving capability by tank truck for both grades of fuel is 160,000 gallons every 24 hours. Other ground fuels are received via commercial tank truck at a total maximum rate of 200 gallons per minute (gpm). Two 50,000-gallon tanks are located in the refueling vehicle parking area west of bldg. 914 and are the main source of JP-8 loaded into the refueling vehicles at the station. These tanks can be supplied by commercial truck or by pipeline.

Building 924 is the base government vehicle fuel station. Bulk storage capacities consist of the following:

Type Fuel	Capacity (Gallons)
Mogas	105,000
Diesel	90,000

Two 50,000-gallon USTs (JP-8) located on the east side of the base provide the fuel supply for the 151st Air National Guard/Army National Guard (Salt Lake ANG) operation at HAFB.

There are three aboveground tanks at the Utah Testing and Training Range (UTTR) with capacities greater than 10,000 gallons. Two 30,000-gallon tanks; for vehicle fuels and one 10,000-gal heating oil tank. Also at the UTTR is a 10,000-gallon UST (JP-8) supplying one helicopter refueling pad.

Overall, HAFB and the UTTR currently track 30 underground tanks, all of which are regulated under 40 CFR 280. Two tanks are at the UTTR and 28 tanks are on base.

Dispensing Facilities: The tank farm has two JP-8 fill stands rated at 750 gpm. There is also one diesel fuel fill stand rated at 500 gpm. The JP-8 fill stands at the Tank Farm serve as backup to those at bldg. 914. The capability exists to by-pass pumps and fill JP-8 trucks at the Tank Farm by gravity flow.

Building 914 has four bottom-loading JP-8 fill stands rated at 600 gpm. The tanks at 914 are connected to the Tank Farm by pipeline which is designed to keep the tanks full at all times.

The Main Base Service Station for government vehicles (bldg. 924) has four double-dispensing units for unleaded regular gas and four single-dispensing units for low-sulfur diesel. The Station also has a 1000-gallon tank for propane storage. The Army Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) provides conventional automotive fuels to military POVs at two new facilities—one on the east side (Bldg 410) and one on the west side (Bldg 1210) of the base.

The following table summarizes the annual use of POL at HAFB:

Type Fuel	Annual Consumption (Gallons)
Mogas	300,000
Diesel	500,000
JP-8	20,000,000
Used Oil Recovery	40,000

Regulatory Compliance: The Environmental Compliance, Assessment, and Management Program (ECAMP) is designed to ensure that the management of POL and ST activities are in compliance with appropriate Federal, State and Air Force regulations.

POL Compliance: Key compliance issues relating to the regulation of POL are storage/containment, spill prevention/ countermeasures, and training/maintenance.

Storage/Containment (40 CFR 112.7): All bulk storage tanks are required to be provided with secondary means of containment for the entire contents of the largest single tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation. Storage tanks are also required to undergo periodic integrity testing. Drainage water, determined to contain petroleum products in harmful quantities, must be treated prior to discharge.

Spill Prevention/Countermeasure (40 CFR 112.7): Installations that store, transport and dispense petroleum products are required to prepare and implement a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC). The spill plan is required to contain specific information such as command approval, spill reporting procedures, pre-spill planning for major potential spill areas, spill containment and clean up equipment/facilities, oil spill contingency plan, training procedures, spill response exercises, plan review and update procedures, security measures, inspection procedures and tank integrity inspection requirements. The current HAFB SPCC Plan (June 1997) can be obtained from EMP (777-1897)

Training/Maintenance Responsibilities (AFI-23-204 Organizational Fuel Tanks): Organizational Commanders oversee the inspection, operator maintenance, and surveillance of organizational tanks. Organizations owning storage tanks are required to have trained tank custodians. All training is conducted by the Base Fuels Management Office (BFMO). Organizational Commanders are responsible for reporting any discrepancies concerning tank security, serviceability, or safety to base ground safety (SEG), Base Civil Engineer (BCE), and BFMO.

ST COMPLIANCE: Key compliance issues relating to the regulation of USTs are upgrading, record keeping and reporting, and installation and closure.

Upgrading (40 CFR 280.21): Since 22 Dec 98, all regulated underground storage tanks (USTs) had to be upgraded, permanently closed, or replaced (40 CFR 280). All regulated USTs at HAFB and UTTR have been upgraded and are in full compliance at this time. (Upgrading consisted of bringing an UST system, including piping, up to current regulatory standards for new tanks; i.e., tanks must be provided with spill containment, overfill prevention, leak detection, and cathodic protection for the tank and the product lines.)

Record Keeping and Reporting (40 CFR 280.41, 280.21): Leak detection systems must be inspected every 30 days to ensure no product leakage. These records must be kept on file. Cathodic protection system inspection records must also be kept.

Installations and Removals (40 CFR 280.20, 280.71): New tank installations or installed tank removals must be conducted in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations. Records of such activity must be kept on file.

USED OIL RECOVERY: Used oil is collected by the individual organizations and users. Used oil receptacles range from 55-gallon drums to larger containers such as bowsers and above/below ground storage tanks. All of these used oil generators are required to have site-specific spill plans, which are contained in Volume II of the current (1977) SPCC. The used oil generators send a sample of their oil to the Hazardous Materials Control Facility (bldg. 514) for characterization. If the oil if characterized as hazardous, then it is managed as a hazardous waste. If approved and still classified as used, the oil is transported to two 25,000-gallon aboveground storage tanks located at bldg. 10918. When these tanks reach capacity, the oil is sampled (results reported to the State of Utah), and transported to bldg. 714 to be burned in the heating plant.